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English 102

25 Feb 2026

# Steven M. Johnson: The Mongols Invading China

This Painting was made or founded by Steven M. Johnson. He talks about how the Mongols would take over China. This painting here expresses the warfare tactics. The Mongols would do distraction tactics by shooting arrows from long distances. That would be very damaging to the Chinese that would have cross bows. Then the Chinese would form together in a line trying to hit them but the Mongols were too far to hit them. This make the Mongols superior in the battlefield. According to Steven M. Johnson he said, “The Mongol and Tangut cavalry also rode parallel to each other, firing thousands of arrows and inflicting

innumerable casualties on each side. Each side's cavalry feigned retreat, but the other side wouldn't fall for the ruse. Finally, the Mongols attacked the Tangut cavalry with their heavy cavalry. The Tangut cavalry broke and ran, leaving the huge phalanxes of the Xi Xia pikemen vulnerable to attack. The Chinese pikemen had formed a giant rectangle that faced in all directions, and they took repeated volleys of arrows that inflicted great damage while the Mongols themselves stayed mostly out of range of the Chinese crossbows." Johnson #1-7. They would spread a lot of their empire for thousands

How did this impact the Chinese Culture. The Chinese would be occupied for many years even after the death of Genghis Khan. The Mongols would continue their conquer of China. They would Burn cities down, they would kill, they would loot. They did these things to make sure the empire was alive. They made sure to kept these places to make sure they would rule them while during the empire. Jean Johnson author from the Asia Society would Said, "Hisson Ogodei conquered all of North China by 1234 and ruled it from 1229 to 1241. Genghis Khan's grandson, Kublai Khan, defeated the Chinese Southern Song in 1279, and for the first time all of China was under foreign rule.

In 1271 Kublai Khan named his dynasty Yuan which means "origin of the universe." The Yuan dynasty in China lasted from 1279 to 1368. Kublai Khan followed a tentative policy of Sinicization, that is, he adapted to the Chinese way of governing and when you look at his portrait, he looks very much like other Chinese rulers. On the other hand, although he used some Chinese in low positions in the government, he abolished the civil service exams, preferred to use Chinese in his bureaucracy and established separate rules for the Mongols and for the Chinese. His capital, present-day Beijing, became a cosmopolitan and wealthy city." Jean Johnson #1-11

says:, J. W. (2022, November 3). *The Mongol hordes invade China*. Warfare History Network. https://warfarehistorynetwork.com/article/the-mongol-hordes/

Art: Steven M. Johnson. Made or found in late 2011 the Warfare History Network.

Johnson, J. (n.d.). *The Mongol dynasty | asia society*. Asian Society. https://asiasociety.org/education/mongol-dynasty